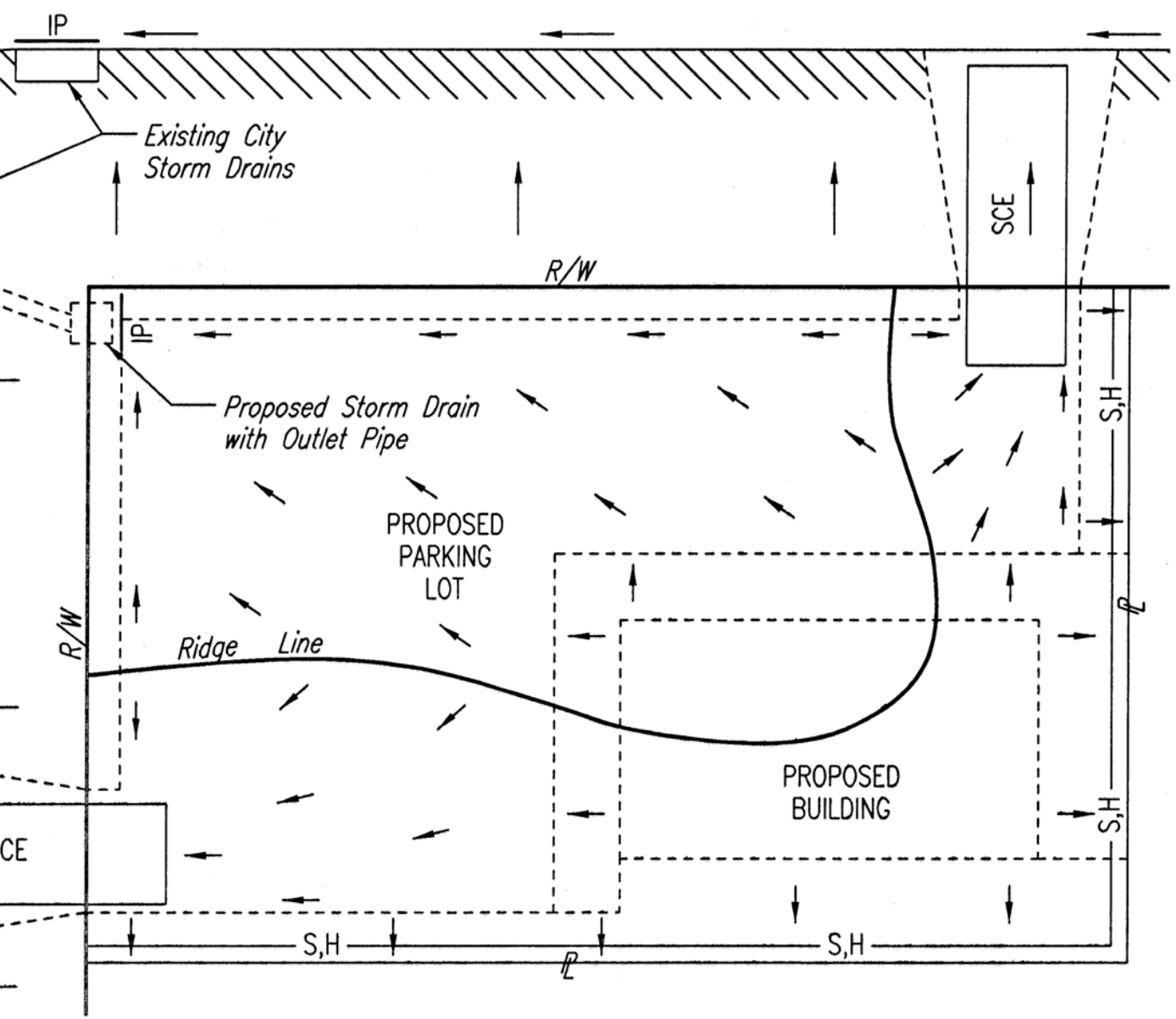


LEGEND

Flow Direction

Inlet Protection – to be provided at all inlets subject to silt laden runoff.

Silt Fence or Hay Bale Barrier – to be installed along property lines where runoff from construction site can run onto other properties.

Stabilized Construction Entrance – to be used at all locations where

The BMP's shown on this sheet are
Whenever sediment enters the streets,
ponds, contractor will install additional
correct the problem.

2. Follow these general principals on all c

3. The soil erosion BMP's shown hereon n
all times during construction until such
re-established with paving or grass.

4. Failure to install, protect, and maintain
Section 16.32 of the City Code and w
the penalties provided therein.

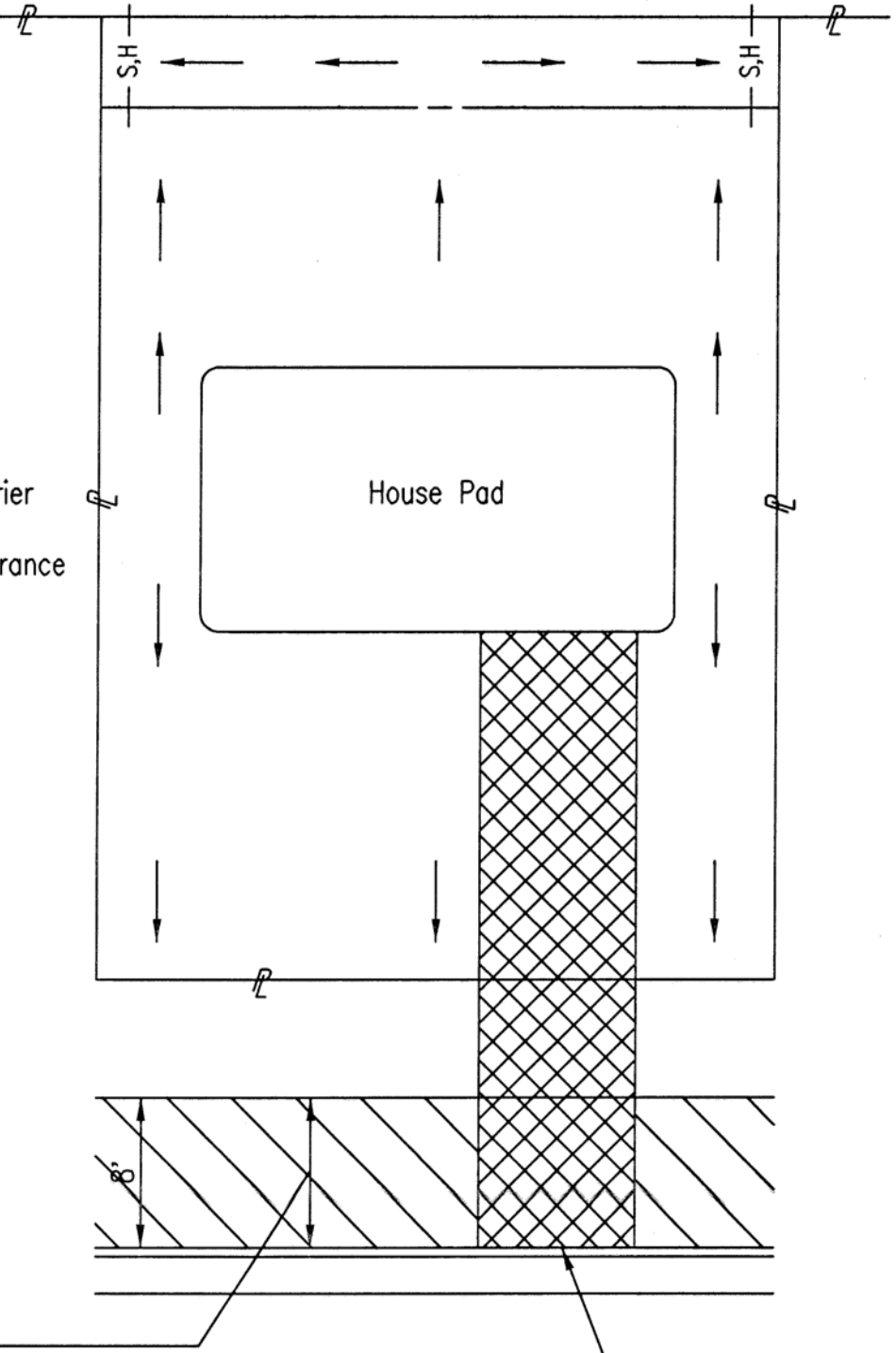
5. Back of Curb Protection: Can include
Curlex barrier, as shown on City BMP
must remain in place until the area b
of-way line has been permanently stab

6. The General Contractor is responsible fo
maintenance of all BMP's.

7. Should the site abut a lake, BMP's will
edge to prevent sediment from enterin

8. Any mud inadvertently tracked onto any
by the general contractor at the end

SC



rier

rance

with seed
BMP has
If not
ays

Install and maintain stabilized construction entrance, if concrete drive is not present.

enters the streets, storm sewers, ditches, or construction site, the builder will install additi to correct the problem.

2. The soil erosion BMP's shown on this sheet during construction and until such time as t

3. Failure to install, protect, and maintain BMP's 16.32 of the City Code and will subject the to the penalties provided therein. Destroying them is a citable offense.

4. Back of Curb Sediment Barrier: The City's s area between the back of curb and property sediment barrier (BMP). As long as the bui additional BMP's should not be needed excep concentrated runoff where sediment gets by expected to inspect and maintain the barrier contractor, and add additional BMP's, as req sediment does not leave the building site.

   Should the builder allow these sediment barr then the builder will be responsible for provi

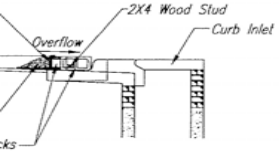
5. Rear Lot Drainage (if applicable): If the sub drainage at or near the rear property line, t one sediment barrier at the downstream prop

6. Lakes: If the side or rear property line abut lake, that entire property line will be protecte

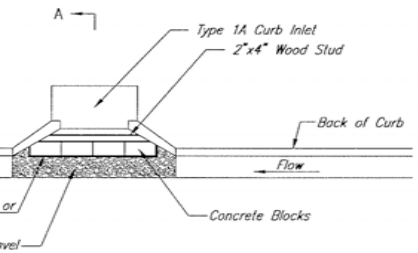
7. Sediment barrier method can be at the discr it is effective, and properly maintained.

8. Any mud tracked onto the street will be clea of each days work.

S
RI



SECTION A–A



RB INLET GRAVEL FILTERS

TECTION–RESIDENTIAL STREETS ONLY)

of curb inlet protection may be approved by
long as equal protection is provided.

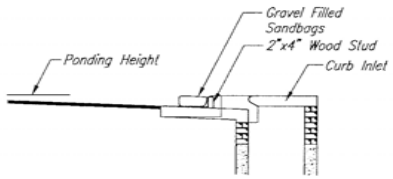
stalled at sump locations on residential streets.
to be used on arterial or collector streets at any time
raffic hazard.

around the inlet as shown on drawing. Insert 2x4 board as

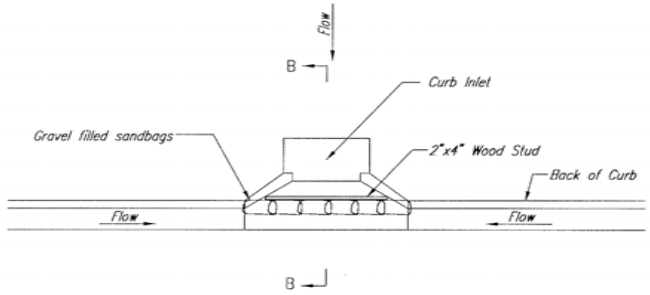
screen around the concrete blocks.
diameter rock around the blocks and wire screen. Be sure the
rom the top of the concrete block.
vehicles, signs warning drivers about the structures may be
native installation is the use of gravel bags supported by a
ent collapsing.

haller than 1" in the bag may result in clogging of pores and
owing into an inlet.

l be inspected and repaired after each runoff event.
emoved once material is within 8 cm (3 inches) of the top of
vel shall be raked to increase infiltration and filtering of
sediment is to be removed immediately from roads and streets.

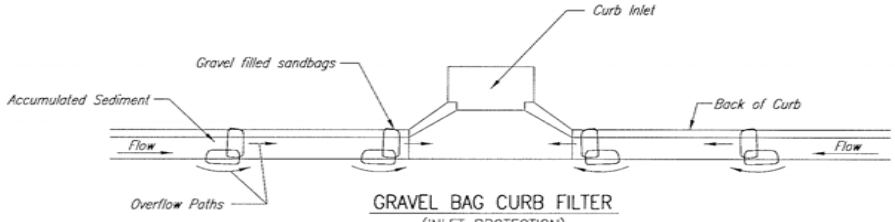


SECTION B–B



CURB INLET SANDBAG FILTERS
(INLET PROTECTION)

NOTE: Other types of curb inlet protection may be approved by the City so long as equal protection is provided.



GRAVEL BAG CURB FILTER
(INLET PROTECTION)

NOTE: Place two or more sets of bags in a manner that results in maximum support. The flow line bag must be lower than top of curb.

CURB SEDIMENT TRAPS

When inlets are located on streets having a grade (i.e., sump conditions do not exist), installing gravel (or sand) bags in the gutter flow line to create small sediment traps can be considered. Gravel bags are recommended over sand bags to allow for drainage.

If the spacing between bags becomes too large, little sediment may be trapped. Spacing of bags should be completed using the table or graph that illustrates placement distances based upon street slope. When installed in the gutter, bag tops must be lower than the sidewalk.

Spacing:

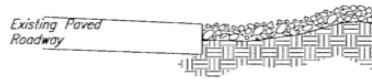
Gravel bags are to be placed according to street grades using the following table or graph that appears at the right.

GRADE (%)	SPACING (FEET)
0.5	75
1.0	45
2.0	18
3.0	12
4.0	9
5.0	6

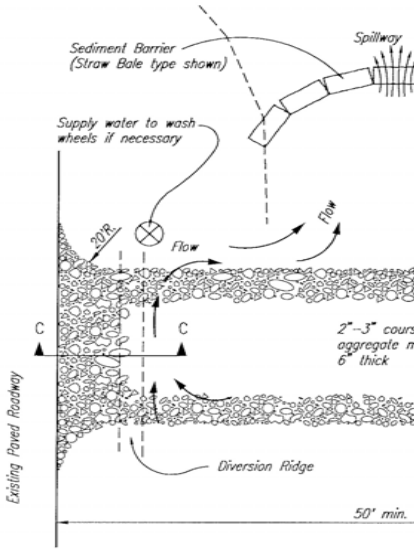
Maintenance:

Collected sediment shall be removed after every runoff event. Bags that are destroyed by vehicular traffic or through natural deterioration are to be immediately replaced.

Diversion ridge required where grade exceeds 2%



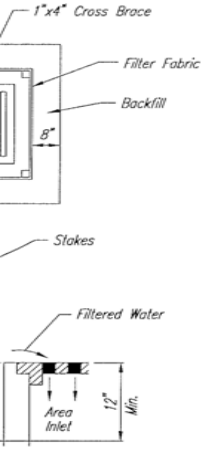
SECTION C–C



STABILIZED CONSTI

NOTES:

1. THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDI FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF- REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES U
2. WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED P
3. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP
4. DRIVE ENTRANCES ONTO RESIDENTIAL LOTS WILL N BARRIER SHOWN, BUT WHEEL WASHING MAY BE R SUFFICIENT TO KEEP MUD FROM BEING TRACKED



FOR AREA INLETS
(CTION)

ASHTO M288 96 silt fence specification.
to help support the silt fence fabric should conform
cation.
fabric should be a hardwood material with the
(nominal) by 4' long.
he posts should be 2" by 4" boards.
uld be attached to the wooden posts and frame with

location where it is unlikely to be overtopped.
over it. Silt fence barriers for area inlets

fence fabric and posts must be supported at the top

s located near an inlet that has steep approach
rrier is drastically reduced. Timely removal of
rate properly in this location.

f the area inlet that is at least 6" deep by 4" wide.
ound the perimeter of the area inlet.
or less. If the distance between two adjacent
r post(s) between them.
wooden frame made of 2" by 4" boards. Use nails

g to the outside of the post/frame structure with

fabric long enough to wrap around the perimeter
verlapping the fabric joint. Place the edge of the
e edge of the trench. Line all three sides of
he fabric in the trench with the excavated soil
roximately 24" to 36" of silt fence fabric

post/frame structure with staples, wire, zip
ped to the next post.

inlet is placed in a shallow median ditch, make
her than the paved road. In this configuration,
ng a hazardous condition.

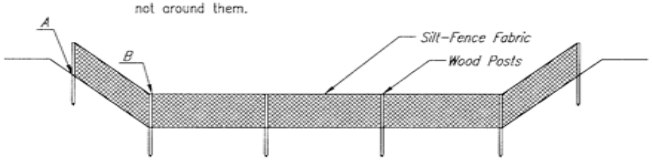
Stakes to avoid:

rier for area inlet–not over it. Place a silt
here it is unlikely to be overtopped. Silt
n repeatedly overtopped.
silt fence barrier for area inlet. In this
t resisted by the posts, but only by the staples
will rip and fail.
nlets without framing the top of the posts.
ressed in two directions whereas a normal silt
his added stress requires more support.

inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of
is a list of questions that should be addressed

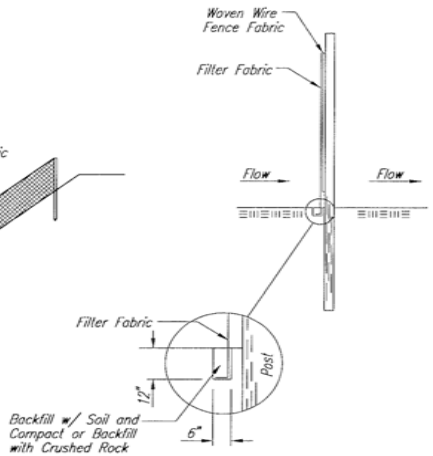
ned from the posts?
behind the area inlet barrier?

NOTE: Point A must be higher than Point B so that water flows over the bales and not around them.



ELEVATION

SILT FENCE DITCH CHECKS
(STREAM PROTECTION)



ANCHOR TRENCH DETAIL

Material Specification:

Silt fence fabric should conform to the AASHTO M288 96 silt fence specification.
The posts used to support the silt fence fabric should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.
Silt fence fabric should be attached to the wooden posts with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

Placement:

Place silt fence in ditches where it is unlikely that it will be overtopped.
Water should flow through a silt fence ditch check, not over it. Silt fence ditch checks often fail when overtopped.
Silt fence ditch checks should be placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch.
The silt fence should extend far enough so that the ground level at the ends of the fence is higher than the top of the low point of the fence. This prevents water from flowing around the check.
Checks should not be placed in ditches where high flows are expected. Rock checks should be used instead.
Silt fence should be placed in ditches with slopes of 6% or less. For slopes steeper than 6%, rock checks should be used.

The following table provides check spacing for a given ditch grade:

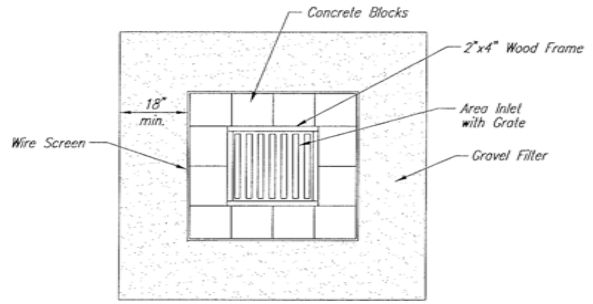
Ditch Check Ditch grade (%)	Spacing Check Spacing (feet)
1.0	200
2.0	100
3.0	65
4.0	50
5.0	40
6.0	30

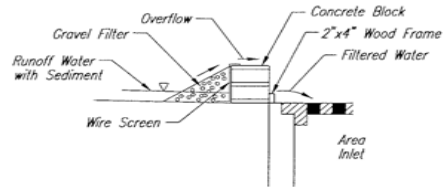
Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench perpendicular to the ditch flowline that is at least 6" deep by 4" wide.
Extend the trench in a straight line along the entire length of the proposed ditch check.
Place the soil on the upstream side of the trench for later use.
Roll out a continuous length of silt fence fabric on the downstream side of the trench.
Place the edge of the fabric in the trench starting at the top upstream edge of the trench.
Line all three sides of the trench with the fabric. Backfill over the fabric in the trench with the excavated soil and compact. After filling the trench, approximately 24" to 36" of silt fence fabric should remain exposed.
Lay the exposed silt fence on the upstream side of the trench to clear an area for driving in the posts. Just downstream of the trench, drive posts into the ground to a depth of at least 24". Place posts no more than 4' apart.
Attach the silt fence to the anchored post with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

Water should flow through a silt fence ditch check–not over it. Place silt fence in ditches where it is unlikely that it will be overtopped. Silt fence installations quickly deteriorate when water overtops them.
Do not place silt fence posts on the upstream side of the silt fence fabric. In this configuration, the force of the water is not restricted by the posts, but only by the staples (wire, zip ties, nails, etc.). The silt fence will rip and fail.
Do not place a silt fence ditch check directly in front of a culvert outlet. It will not stand up to the concentrated flow.
Do not place silt fence ditch checks in ditches that will likely experience high flows. They will not stand up to concentrated flow.
Follow prescribed ditch check spacing guidelines. If spacing guidelines are exceeded, erosion will occur between the ditch checks.
Do not allow water to flow around the ditch check. Make sure that the ditch check is long enough so that the ground level at the ends of the fence is higher than the low point on the top of the fence.
Do not place silt fence ditch checks in channels with shallow soils underlain by rock. If





CONCRETE BLOCK FILTER FOR AREA DRAIN
(INLET PROTECTION)

Gravel barriers provide little filtering of large inflow waters. However, when installed correctly and maintained, they can effectively treat low runoff flows.

Placement of gravel filters around area drains must be completed in a manner that will not cause local flooding.

Gravel filters can be used if the immediate and adjacent area to the area drain consists of soil or pavement.

Only gravel filters are to be installed on top of the pavement.

Instructions for Installing:

STEP 1: Place concrete blocks around the grate. The blocks can be stacked one or two high and should be supported by a 2"x4" board.
STEP 2: Wrap 1/2" mesh wire screen around the concrete blocks.
STEP 3: Place 1" to 1-1/2" diameter rock around the blocks and wire screen. Be sure the rock extends down from the top of the concrete block.
STEP 4: To prevent damage to vehicles, signs warning drivers about the structures may be necessary.

An alternative method is use of gravel bags that are supported to prevent collapsing.

Use of rock having diameters smaller than 1" may result in clogging of pores and reduce the amount of water flowing into an inlet.

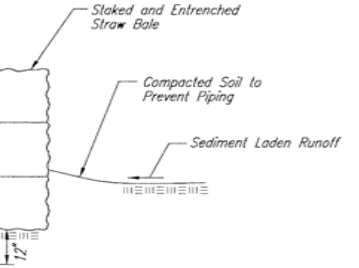
Maintenance:

All gravel filters installed around area drains should be inspected and repaired after each runoff event. Sediment should be removed when material is within 3" of the top of any block. Periodically, the gravel should be raked to increase infiltration and filtering of runoff waters. Accumulated sediment is to be removed immediately from roads and streets after every runoff event.

Inspection and Maintenance:

Silt fence ditch checks should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

Does water flow around the ditch check?
Does water flow under the ditch check?
Does the silt fence sag excessively?
Has the silt fence torn or become detached from the posts?
Does sediment need to be removed from behind the ditch check?



ARRIERS

wheat straw, oat straw, prairie hay, or bromegrass
s by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.
ld be a hardwood material with the following minimum
g.
use of wire binding is prohibited because it does

of a slope when a ditch does not exist. The slope
ound 5' to 10' away from the toe of a slope. The
e slope to provide adequate storage for settling out

d be placed along contours to avoid a

ng right-of-way fence lines to keep sediment from
ced in this manner, the slope barrier will not

ed slope barrier that is 6" deep and a bale's width
ated along a single contour. When practicable, slope
o avoid a concentration of flow. Place the soil on
e.
that they are butted tightly. Two stakes should
terline of the ditch check, approximately 6" to
be driven at least 18" into the ground.
anchored, place the excavated soil against the
The compacted soil should be no more than 3" to

akes to avoid:

barriers across contours. Slope barriers should
ntration of flow. Concentrated flow over a slope
ope side of the barrier. The scour hole
rrier fails.
with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the
ash out.
ground. Bales at ground level do not work because

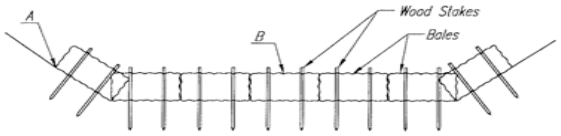
ry 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of
questions that should be addressed during each

ier where water is concentrating?

abutting bales?

r water damage?
behind the slope barrier?

NOTE: Point A must be higher than Point B
so that water flows over the bales and
not around them.



STRAW BALE DITCH CHECKS

Material Specification:

Bale ditch checks may be constructed of wheat straw, oat straw, prairie hay, or bromegrass hay that is free of weeds declared noxious by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.
The stakes used to anchor the bales should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.
Twine should be used to bind bales. The use of wire binding is prohibited because it does not biodegrade readily.
Optional: The downstream scour apron should be constructed of a double-netted straw erosion-control blanket at least 6' wide.
Optional: The metal landscape staples used to anchor the erosion-control blanket should be at least 8" long.

Placement:

Bale ditch checks should be placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch.
The ditch check should extend far enough so that the ground level at the ends of the check is higher than the top of the lowest center bale. This prevents water from flowing around the check.
Checks should not be placed in ditches where high flows are expected. Rock checks should be used instead.
Bales should be placed in ditches with slopes of 6% or less. For slopes steeper than 6%, rock checks should be used.
The following table provides check spacing for a given ditch grade:

Ditch Check Spacing

Ditch grade (%)	Check Spacing (feet)
1.0	200
2.0	100
3.0	65
4.0	50
5.0	40
6.0	30

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench perpendicular to the ditch flowline that is 6" deep and a bale's width wide. Extend the trench in a straight line along the entire length of the proposed ditch check. Place the soil on the upstream side of the trench-it will be used later.
Optional: On the downstream side of the trench, roll out a length of erosion-control blanket (scour apron) equal to the length of the trench. Place the upstream edge of the erosion-control blanket along the bottom upstream edge of the trench. The erosion control blanket should be anchored in the trench with one row of 8" landscape staples placed on 18" centers. The remainder of the erosion-control blanket (the portion that is not lying in the trench) will serve as the downstream scour apron. This section of the blanket should be anchored to the ground with 8" landscape staples placed around the perimeter of the blanket on 18" centers. The remainder of the blanket should be anchored using two evenly spaced rows of 8" landscape staples on 18" centers placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch.
Place the bales in the trench, making sure that they are butted tightly. Two stakes should be driven through each bale along the centerline of the ditch check, approximately 6" to 8" in from the bale ends. Stakes should be driven at least 18" into the ground.
Once all the bales have been installed and anchored, place the excavated soil against the upstream side of the check and compact it. The compacted soil should be no more than 3" to 4" deep and extend upstream no more than 24".

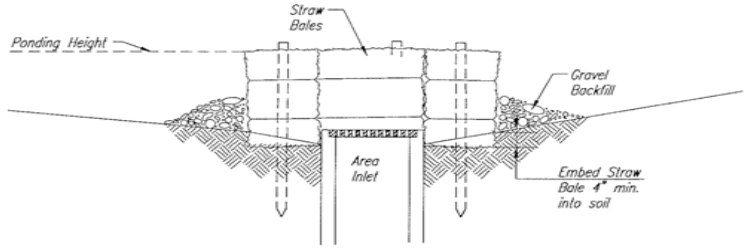
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

Do not place a bale ditch check directly in front of a culvert outlet. It will not stand up to the concentrated flow.
Do not place bale ditch checks in ditches that will likely experience high flows. They will not stand up to concentrated flow.
Follow prescribed ditch-check spacing guidelines. If spacing guidelines are exceeded, erosion will occur between the ditch checks.
Do not allow water to flow around the ditch check. Make sure that the ditch check is long enough so that the ground level at the ends of the check is higher than the top of the lowest center bale.
Do not place bale ditch checks in channels with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the check is not anchored sufficiently, it will wash out.
Bale ditch checks must be dug into the ground. Bales at ground level do not work because they allow water to flow under the check.

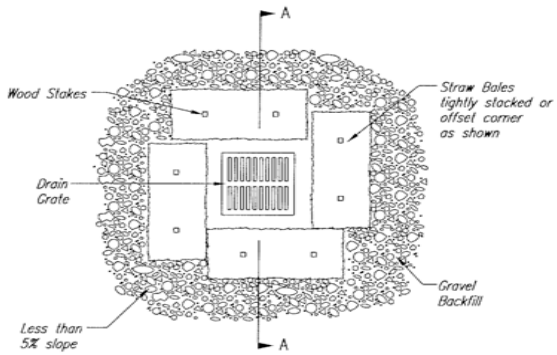
Inspection and Maintenance:

Bale ditch checks should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

Does water flow around the ditch check?
Does water flow under the ditch check?
Does water flow through spaces between abutting bales?
Are any bales and/or scour aprons (optional) dislodged?
Are bales decomposing due to age and/or water damage?
Does sediment need to be removed from behind the ditch check?



SECTION A-A



STRAW BALE BARRIERS FOR AREA INLETS
(INLET PROTECTION)

Material Specification:

Bale area inlet barriers should be constructed of wheat straw, oat straw, prairie hay, or bromegrass hay that is free of weeds declared noxious by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.
The stakes used to anchor the bales should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.
Twine should be used to bind bales. The use of wire binding is prohibited because it does not biodegrade readily.

Placement:

Bale area inlet barriers should be placed directly around the perimeter of a drop inlet.
When a bale area inlet barrier is located near an inlet that has steep approach slopes, the storage capacity behind the barrier is drastically reduced. Timely removal of sediment must occur for a barrier to operate properly in this location.

Proper Installation Method:

Excavate a trench around the perimeter of the area inlet that is at least 6" deep by a bale's width wide.
Place the bales in the trench, making sure that they are butted tightly. Some bales may need to be shortened to fit into the trench around the area inlet. Two stakes should be driven through each bale, approximately 6" to 8" in from the bale ends.
Stakes should be driven at least 18" into the ground.
Once all the bales have been installed and anchored, place the excavated soil against the receiving side of the barrier and compact it. The compacted soil should be no more than 3" to 4" deep.
Note: When a bale area inlet barrier is placed in a shallow median ditch, make sure that the top of the barrier is not higher than the paved road. In this configuration, water may spread onto the roadway causing a hazardous condition.

List of common placement installation mistakes to avoid:

Bales should be placed directly against the perimeter of the area inlet. This allows overtopping water to flow directly into the inlet instead of onto nearby soil causing scour.
Bale area inlet barriers must be dug into the ground. Bales at ground level do not work because they allow water to flow under the barrier.

Inspection and Maintenance:

Bale area inlet barriers should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

Does water flow under the area inlet barrier?
Does water flow through spaces between abutting bales?
Are any bales dislodged?
Are bales decomposing due to age and/or water damage?

Wood
36" H

12"

SILT FENCE BARRIERS

Material Specification:

Silt fence fabric shoul
The posts used to su
following minimum dim
Silt fence fabric shoul
nails.

Placement:

A slope barrier should
barrier should be plac
barrier is placed away
out sediment.
When practicable, silt
concentration of flow.
Silt fence slope barrie
from crossing onto ad
not likely follow contou

Proper installation met

Excavate a trench the
Make sure that the tr
barriers should be pla
on the upslope side o
Roll out a continuous
Place the edge of the
sides of the trench wi
excavated soil and co
silt-fence fabric shoul
Lay the exposed silt f
Just downslope of the
Place posts no more
Attach the silt fence t

List of common placer

When practicable, do n
should be placed along
concentrates, it overto
Do not place silt-fenc
configuration, the force
staples (wire, zip ties,
Do not place silt fence
the barrier is not suffi
Silt fence slope barrier
work because water wi

Inspection and Mainten

Silt fence slope barrier
of 1/2" or more. The
inspection:

Are there any points
Does water flow unde
Do the silt fences ag
Has the silt fence to
Does sediment need t

UIDELINES AS TO WHAT TYPES
THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS.
ROJECTS ACCORDINGLY.

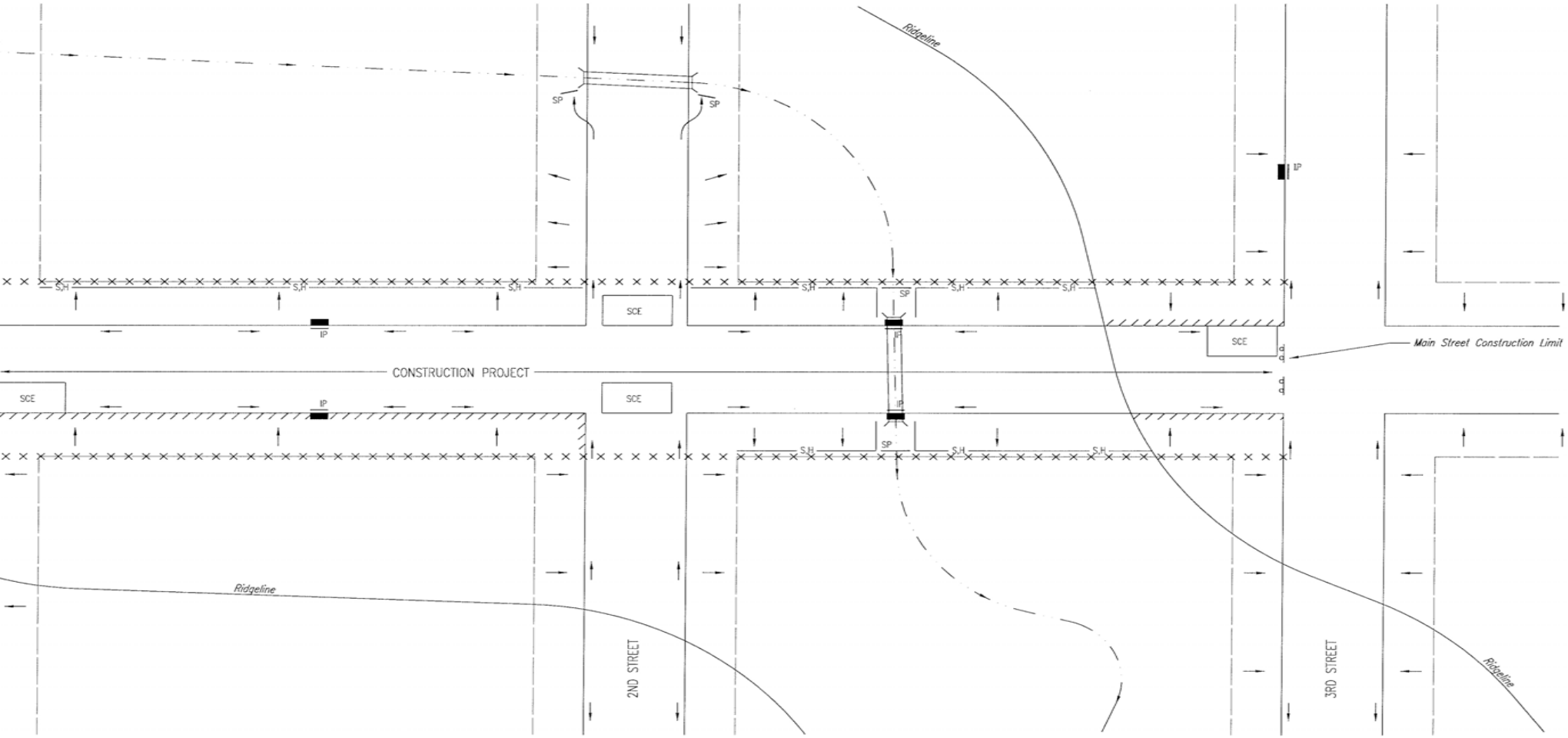
NTRACTOR THROUGHOUT THE

OR MORE, A FEDERAL/STATE
D. A DETAILED STORMWATER
RED. THE BMP'S SHOWN ON
E MINIMUM TO BE SHOWN IN

4. FOR PROJECTS DISTURBING LESS THAN 5 ACRES, CONTRACTORS ARE ENCOURAGED TO PREPARE STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

5. FAILURE TO USE AND MAINTAIN BMP'S IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 16.32 OF THE CITY CODE AND WILL SUBJECT THE CONTRACTOR TO THE PENALTIES PROVIDED FOR THEREIN.

6. THE APPLICATION OF BMP'S SHOWN ON THIS SHEET IS FOR SITUATIONS NORMALLY ENCOUNTERED. FROM TIME TO TIME, SITUATIONS WILL ARISE THAT MAY REQUIRE A DIFFERENT BMP OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN.



CTION LIMIT

MP

ENTRANCE

NOTES:

1. GENERAL BMP GOAL IS TO KEEP ALL SEDIMENT CONFINED TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE, AND OUT OF ALL UNDERGROUND PIPES, DITCHES, AND OTHER DRAINAGE FACILITIES.

2. THE POINT OF COMPLIANCE IS GENERALLY THE RIGHT-OF-WAY LINES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION.

3. BMP'S WILL BE REQUIRED AT ALL POINTS ALONG THE PROJECT WHERE DISTURBED EARTH CAN DRAIN ONTO PRIVATE PROPERTY.

4. INLET PROTECTION DEVICES WILL BE REQUIRED WHEREVER WATER CAN DRAIN OFF THE PROJECT SITE INTO AN INLET, INCLUDING ANY SIDE STREET INLETS.

5. BMP'S SHALL BE INSTALLED AT CREEK CROSSINGS SO AS TO PREVENT SEDIMENT FROM ENTERING THEREIN.

6. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PROVIDED, AS NEEDED, TO PREVENT MUD FROM TRACKING ONTO STREETS NOT UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND ON STREETS WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS IF TRAFFIC IS BEING MAINTAINED THROUGH THE PROJECT.

7. ANY MUD TRACKED ONTO STREETS MUST BE REMOVED AT THE END OF EACH WORK DAY.

8. THE CONTACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO PLACE BMP'S BACK OF CURB, WHENEVER WATER CAN DRAIN OVER CURB, TO KEEP ERODED SOIL OUT OF THE GUTTERLINES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING:
   A. THE BMP REQUIRED WILL BE CURLEX I EXCELSIOR BLANKET, OR EQUAL. SAID BLANKET SHALL BE PLACED OVER THE APPROPRIATE SEED AND FERTILIZER, AS SPECIFIED IN THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS. (SEE DETAIL)
   B. THIS BMP SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY WHENEVER THE CURB IS BACKFILLED TO WITHIN 3" OF THE TOP OF CURB. (SEE DETAIL)
   C. ADDITIONALLY, OTHER BMP'S (HAYBALES, SILT FENCE, ETC.) WILL BE INSTALLED AT LOCATIONS OF CONCENTRATED FLOW RESULTING IN SEDIMENT OVERRUNNING THE MAT.
   D. SHOULD THE PROJECT PLANS SPECIFY THAT THE RIGHT-OF-WAY IS TO BE SODDED, THE EXCELSIOR MAT WILL NOT BE REQUIRED SO LONG AS THE SOD IS PLACED IMMEDIATELY AFTER CURB BACKFILL REACHES A HEIGHT OF 3" OR LESS FROM TOP OF CURB. (SEE DETAIL)

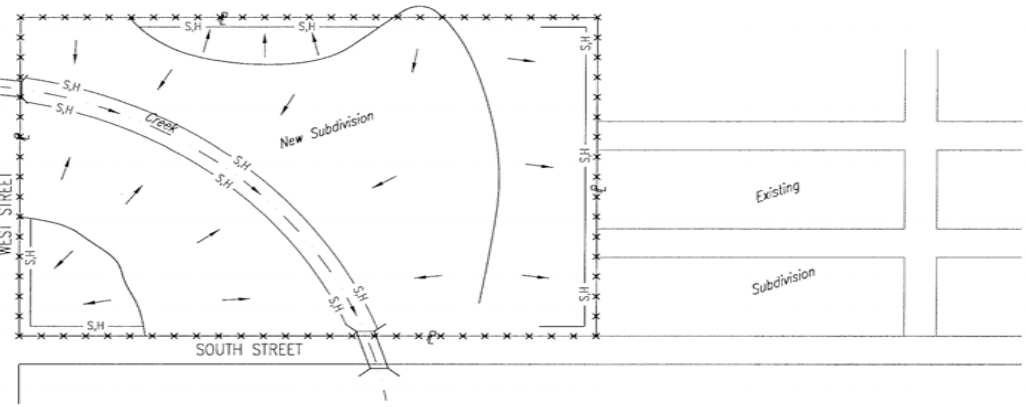
Top of

Top of

BMP-In
Blanket
back o
at bac
facture
staples

BMP-In
Blanket
back o
at bac
facture
staples

ND UTILITIES (EXCEPT STORM SEWER)



CONSTRUCTION, THE POINTS OF COMPLIANCE
ND ANY DRAINAGE WAYS OR STORM SEWERS
ITE. SHOULD LAKES BE CONSTRUCTED WITHIN
RGE DURING STORMS, THEY ARE ALSO A

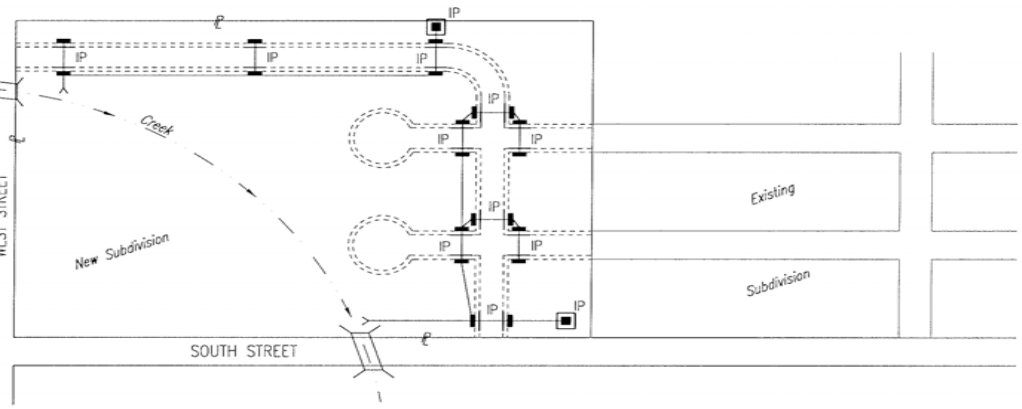
CONSTRUCTED ALONG THE PROPERTY LINE WHERE
PROPERTY. THESE BMP'S WILL ALSO BE
CH OR LAKE THAT CAN DISCHARGE.

E DITCHES OR GUTTERLINES ON THE ADJACENT
P'S WILL BE PLACED WITHIN THE SUBDIVISION

STREETS WILL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF EACH

5. CONTRACTORS WORKING WITHIN THE SITE WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO USE INDIVIDUAL BMP'S AS LONG AS THOSE SPECIFIED ABOVE ARE IN PLACE AND EFFECTIVE. CONTRACTORS WORKING ON THE BOUNDRY LINE STREETS OR ON ADJACENT PROPERTIES TO EXTEND UTILITIES ARE EXPECTED TO USE BMP'S AT THEIR WORK LOCATIONS, AS NEEDED.
6. UTILIZE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AT ENTRANCE AND EXIT ONTO ANY EXISTING PUBLIC STREETS.
7. THE SUBDIVISION DEVELOPER (OWNER) SHALL INSTALL AND MAINTAIN THE ON-SITE BMP'S.

RM SEWER



DEVELOPMENT, ALL BMP'S REQUIRED IN
ND BE MAINTAINED.

ARE INSTALLED, THE STORM SEWERS MUST
LETS BECOME POINTS OF COMPLIANCE.

CAN FLOW INTO THESE DRAINS, HAYBALE OR
TALLED AROUND THEM.

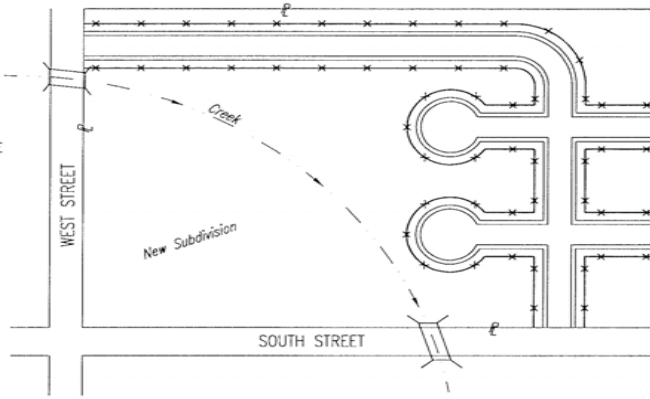
S WATER CAN FLOW INTO THESE DRAINS, INLET
ED. SEE PHASE 3 - STREET CONSTRUCTION.

BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLING THESE BMP'S.

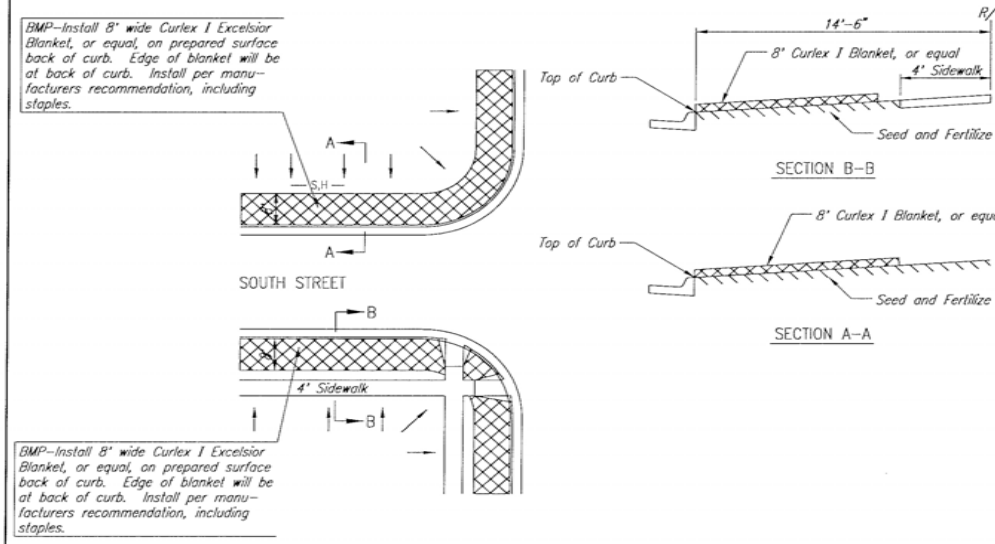
6. THE SUBDIVISION DEVELOPER WILL MAINTAIN THESE BMP'S ONCE INSTALLED.
7. ONCE ALL DISTURBED GROUND DRAINING TO AN INLET HAS BEEN RESTABILIZED WITH GRASS OR SOD, THE SUBDIVISION DEVELOPER WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PERMANENTLY REMOVING THE INLET PROTECTION.

PHASE 3 - STREET CONSTRUCTION

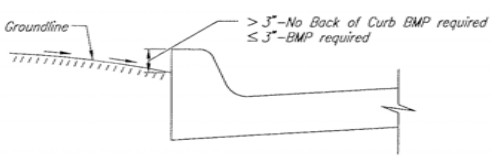
LEGEND
NEW STREETS
ADDITIONAL POINTS OF COMPLIANCE



1. DURING THIS PHASE OF SUBDIVISION CONSTRUCTION, NEW STREETS ARE INSTALLED. ALL BMP'S INSTALLED DURING PHASE 1 AND 2 MUST STILL BE MAINTAINED. THE POINT OF COMPLIANCE NOW SHIFTS TO THE BACK OF CURB ALONG EACH STREET.
2. CURB OPENING INLET PROTECTION:
   A. SUMP AREAS - INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE PROVIDED WHEN STREET SUBGRADE WORK IS COMPLETED.
   B. NON-SUMP LOCATIONS - PROVIDE INLET PROTECTION AS SOON AS BASE COURSE ASPHALT IS INSTALLED, BEFORE THE SURFACE COURSE LIFT.
3. BMP'S WILL BE REQUIRED BACK OF CURB WHEREVER WATER CAN FLOW OVER THE CURB AND THE CURB HAS BEEN BACKFILLED TO WITHIN 3" OR LESS OF THE TOP OF CURB (SEE DETAIL). FOR CURBS NOT ENTIRELY BACKFILLED (3" OR MORE BELOW TOP OF CURB), BMP'S WILL BE REQUIRED AT POINTS WHERE WATER BREAKS OVER CURB RESULTING IN THE PLACEMENT OF SEDIMENT IN THE GUTTER.
4. SEE DETAIL THIS SHEE
5. THE BACK OF CURB F SUPPLIMENTED WITH CONCENTRATED FLOW EXCELSIOR MATS.
6. THE STREET CONTRACT CURB BMP'S.
7. THE INDIVIDUAL LOT O BACK OF CURB BMP' ADJACENT DISTURBED



BACK OF CURB PROTECTION DETAIL



CURB BACKFILL DETAIL